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a conception of the *periegesis* of Polemon, the most important representative of this branch of literature, the *periegesis* of Pausanias must be used with great caution. . . . Direct proofs are lacking of dependence of Pausanias upon Polemon ; indeed, internal evidence tells against such a relation." The author, in spite of the general soundness of his views, has made several erroneous statements, and has treated parts of his subject inadequately. Heliodoros cannot be regarded as an " imitator " of Polemon. In the list of *periegetai* should be inserted the names of Theophilos (Sicily), Antigonos (Macedonia), and Asklepiades (τῶν ἐθνῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ Τουρδιτανίᾳ). In describing objects of antiquarian interest the *periegetai* cannot always have taken them up in succession according to their geographic or topographic location. How could such an order have been followed, for example, in Anaxandridas' περὶ τῶν συληθέντων ἐν Δελφοῖς ἀναθημάτων, which dealt with lost ex-votos?—W. GURLITT, in *Berl. philol. Woch.*, 1891, No. 1.

R. CAGNAT. *L'Année épigraphique* (1889). Paris, 1890 ; Leroux.

It was a happy thought that led M. Cagnat to publish first in the *Revue Archéologique*, and afterwards in an annual reprint, the Latin inscriptions that are from time to time discovered in what was the ancient Roman world. This, the second fasciculus (for 1889), is no less interesting than that of 1888 ; it contains 188 new inscriptions, many of which are of signal importance. On pp. 53 and 54 is given a plan of the barracks of the Vigiles lately excavated at Ostia. True to his programme, M. Cagnat furnishes, with his texts and notes, a bibliography of new books and articles on Roman Epigraphy and Institutions ; this, with his excellent indexes, greatly enhances the value of a publication which is almost indispensable for students of the Latin language and of Roman history and institutions.—P. GUIRAUD, in *Rev. Critique*, 1891, No. 26.

A. CARTAULT. *Terres Cuites Grecques photographiées d'après les originaux des collections privées de France et des musées d'Athènes.*

Large 4to, pp. LVII, 97 ; 29 plates. Paris, 1891 ; Colin.

After an introduction on Greek and Italic terracottas, the author describes forty-three examples, which are figured on twenty-nine inferior plates. Of these forty-three examples only three, according to the reviewer, are of unquestioned genuineness, being from Athens, Corinth and Megara respectively. Of the others, many are without question spurious and belong to the class known as " Asia Minor " terracottas (*cf. Rev. Critique*, 1890, I, p. 41), and nine have already been adequately published. The author is familiar with current literature on the subject, as is in part shown by his propounding as his own the views of other scholars, but he wholly lacks the originality that he affects. His æsthetic criticisms are vulgar and of little

value. The bibliography of terracotta figurines, covering over fifty pages, though prepared with the competent assistance of M. Froehner, is defective; in particular, we miss mention of terracottas published in Nerontsos' *Ancienne Alexandrie*, in the illustrated catalogue of the Madrid Museum, in J. de Witte's work on the collections of the Hôtel Lambert and the Musée Fol. His lists of catalogues of sales—so important to the archæologist—is incomplete (for omissions see *Rev. Archéol.*, 1888, I, p. 386), as also his account of periodicals in which terracottas have been published (he omits the *American Journal of Archæology*). The last five pages of the introduction give a summary of the problems raised by the study of the figurines. M. Cartault treats most cavalierly the views of Heuzey, Pottier, Furtwängler and everyone else except Froehner, but offers no helpful or luminous suggestions of his own. The scientific value of M. Cartault's work may be appreciated from the fact that, on the important question of the authenticity of the so-called "Asia Minor" and similar terracottas and on the controversy upon this subject, he is absolutely silent. Such silence is most reprehensible, especially in a work like this intended mainly for the non-professional reader.—S. REINACH, in *Rev. Critique*, 1891, No. 22.

[In *Rev. Critique*, 1891, No. 26, M. Cartault prints a detailed and bitter rejoinder to M. Reinach's criticisms; the rejoinder is accompanied by pungent annotations from the pen of M. Reinach.]

CH. DIEHL. *Excursions archéologiques en Grèce: Mycènes—Delos—Athènes—Olympie—Eleusis—Epidaure—Dodone—Tirynthe—Tanagra.* 8vo, pp. 388; 8 plans. Paris, 1890; Armand Collin & Co. 4 Francs.

This book does not aim to be a contribution to science; it seeks to present to general readers an account of the discoveries of the last twenty years, together with the newest results of archæological research and inquiry in Greece. The author has written a charming and most readable book. Greek sculpture is his favorite subject, and he has in particular made a careful study of the numerous monuments of archaic art that have recently come to light. The bibliographies which head each chapter show a familiarity with the books and articles in various languages.—FR. BAUMGARTEN, in *Berl. philol. Woch.*, 1891, No. 6.

Fünfzigstes Programm zum Winckelmannsfeste der Archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin. 4to, pp. 172; 5 plates and 37 cuts. Berlin, 1890; G. Reimer. 11 Marks.

This jubilee volume of the Berlin Archæological Society is worthy, alike in contents and in form, of the occasion that called it forth.—CARL ROBERT,